

## CLAIMS:

1. A method of generating authentication data for authenticating a physical object; the method including:
  - measuring a property set  $Y$  of the object using a measurement procedure;
  - creating a property set  $I$  from the measured property set  $Y$  that meet a
  - 5 predetermined robustness criterion;
  - creating a property set  $A$  from the property set  $I$  that includes less information on the actual properties than property set  $Y$ ;
  - generating a control value  $V$  in dependence on properties of the property set  $A$  and inserting the control value in the authentication data.
  - 10
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of creating the property set  $A$  includes performing a contracting transformation.
3. A method as claimed in claim 2, wherein the contracting transformation
- 15 transforms a property to a binary number representative of a sign of the property.
4. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of creating the property set  $A$  includes selecting a subset of the property set  $I$ .
- 20 5. A method as claimed in claim 4, including creating helper data  $W$  for controlling the selection of the subset and inserting the helper data  $W$  in the authentication data.
6. A method as claimed in claim 5, including creating unique helper data  $W$  for
- 25 respective authentication applications.
7. A method as described in claim 1, wherein the predetermined robustness criterion is based on a signal to noise ratio of the measured properties and the step of creating the property set  $I$  includes performing a transformation  $\Gamma$  on the property set  $Y$  to create

disjunct property sets  $I_1$  and  $I_2$  where a signal to noise ratio of properties of  $I_1$  are estimated to be higher than a signal to noise ratio of properties of  $I_2$ ; and using  $I_1$  as the property set  $I$ .

8. A method as claimed in claim 7, wherein the transformation  $\Gamma$  is a linear  
5 transformation that converts a vector representing the property set  $Y$  to a vector with components  $\alpha_i$  representing the set  $I$ , where each vector component  $\alpha_i$  is independent of the other vector components  $\alpha_j$  ( $j \neq i$ ) and wherein the vector components are sorted according to an estimated signal to noise ratio.

10 9. A method as claimed in claim 7, including the step of creating the transformation  $\Gamma$  in dependence on a statistical property of the measurement procedure.

10. A method as claimed in claim 9, wherein the statistical property includes a  
15 covariance matrix derived from estimated properties  $X$  of the object and a corresponding statistical distribution  $F$ .

11. A method as claimed in claim 7, including deriving a threshold from a noise  
level in the measured property set and assigning created properties with an absolute value  
larger than the threshold to set  $I_1$ .

20 12. A method as claimed in claim 1, wherein the step of creating the control value  $V$  includes performing a cryptographic function on properties of the property set  $A$ .

25 13. A method as claimed in claim 12, wherein the cryptographic function is a one-way function.

14. A computer program product operative to cause a processor to perform the  
method of claim 1.

30 15. A method of authenticating a physical object; the method including:  
measuring a property set  $Y$  of the object using a measurement procedure;  
creating a property set  $I$  from the measured property set  $Y$  that meet a  
predetermined robustness criterion;

creating a property set  $A$  from the property set  $I$  that includes less information on the actual properties than property set  $Y$ ;

generating a control value  $V'$  in dependence on properties of the property set  $A$ ,

retrieving a control value  $V$  that has been generated for the physical object during an enrolment; and

authenticating the physical object if there is a predetermined correspondence between the generating a control value  $V'$  and the retrieved control value  $V$ .

16. A computer program product operative to cause a processor to perform the method of claim 15.

17. A system (100) for authenticating a physical object (105); the system including an enrolment device (110), an authentication device (140), and a storage (130) for storing authentication data;

the enrolment device (110) including:

an input (112) for receiving a property set  $Y$  of the object measured using a measurement procedure;

a processor (114) for creating a property set  $I$  from the measured property set  $Y$  that meet a predetermined robustness criterion; creating a property set  $A$  from the property set  $I$  that includes less information on the actual properties than property set  $Y$ ; and generating a control value  $V$  in dependence on properties of the property set  $A$ ; and

an output (116) for supplying the control value to the storage as part of the authentication data; and

the authentication device (120) including:

an input (142) for receiving a property set  $Y$  of the object measured using a measurement procedure and for receiving a control value  $V$  from the storage;

a processor (144) for creating a property set  $I$  from the measured property set  $Y$  that meet a predetermined robustness criterion; for creating a property set  $A$  from the property set  $I$  that includes less information on the actual properties than property set  $Y$ ; for generating a control value  $V'$  in dependence on properties of the property set  $A$ ; and for authenticating the physical object if there is a predetermined correspondence between the generating a control value  $V'$  and the retrieved control value  $V$ ; and

an output (146) for issuing a signal indicating whether or not the physical object has been authenticated.

18. An authentication device (140) for use in a system as claimed in claim 17; the authentication device including:

an input (142) for receiving a property set  $Y$  of a physical object measured using a measurement procedure and for receiving a control value  $V$  from a storage;

a processor (144) for creating a property set  $I$  from the measured property set  $Y$  that meet a predetermined robustness criterion; for creating a property set  $A$  from the property set  $I$  that includes less information on the actual properties than property set  $Y$ ; for generating a control value  $V'$  in dependence on properties of the property set  $A$ ; and for authenticating the physical object if there is a predetermined correspondence between the generating a control value  $V'$  and the retrieved control value  $V$ ; and

an output (146) for issuing a signal indicating whether or not the physical object has been authenticated.